

EMULSION OF PURE LACTULOSE
TABLETS OF LACTULOSE

TABLETS OF LACTULOSE
4-21

TABLETS OF LACTULOSE

Emancipation Proclamation

Prints & Reproductions

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 2, 1863.

The following Proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the Army and all concerned :

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit :

"That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom :

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States :"

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-chief of the Army

and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of [L. S.] the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

By ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1863.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and the inspection of convalescent camps and hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present medical corps of the army eight medical inspectors, who shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications, and who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments now authorized by law to officers of that grade.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the medical inspector's department shall be charged, in addition to the duties now assigned to them by existing laws, with the duty of making regular and frequent inspections of all military general hospitals and convalescent camps, and shall, upon each such inspection, designate to the surgeon in charge of such hospitals or camps all soldiers who may be, in their opinion, fit subjects for discharge from the service, on surgeon's certificate of disability, or sufficiently recovered to be returned to their regiments for duty, and shall see that such soldiers are discharged or so

returned. And the medical inspecting officers are hereby empowered, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, to direct the return to duty, or the discharge from service, as the case may be, of all soldiers designated by them.

Approved December 27, 1862.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to improve the organization of the Cavalry forces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter each regiment of Cavalry organized in the United States service may have two assistant surgeons, and each company or troop of Cavalry shall have from sixty to seventy-eight privates.

Approved January 6, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 10, 1863.

I.. The following officers and men have been declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war since the announcement in "General Orders" No. 191, of November 19, 1862:

1.. All the officers and enlisted men who were delivered at City Point, Va., from the 11th November, 1862, to the 1st January, 1863.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans), MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, and VIRGINIA, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the CITY OF WASHINGTON this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

By the President:

Abraham Lincoln

Mellie B. Secrest Secretary of State.

A true copy, with the autograph signatures of the President and the Secretary of State.

M. B. Secrest
Vice Sec. to the President.







**Insert
Foldout/Map
Here**

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION



Whereas, On the Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the First day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three, all persons held as Slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and FOREVER FREE, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do so not only to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive Government, on the First day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this First day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward SHALL BE FREE! and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby exempt upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they take advantage of the advantages of peace.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the consideration of mankind and the generous favor of Almighty God!

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this First day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-second.

By the President,

Abraham Lincoln

Secretary of War

Almendorf

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE





REDUCED COPY OF A PART OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
(Jan. 1, 1863).

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and part of States, and, and henceforward shall be free;

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the consideration of Heaven, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.



Independence of the United States
of America the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln



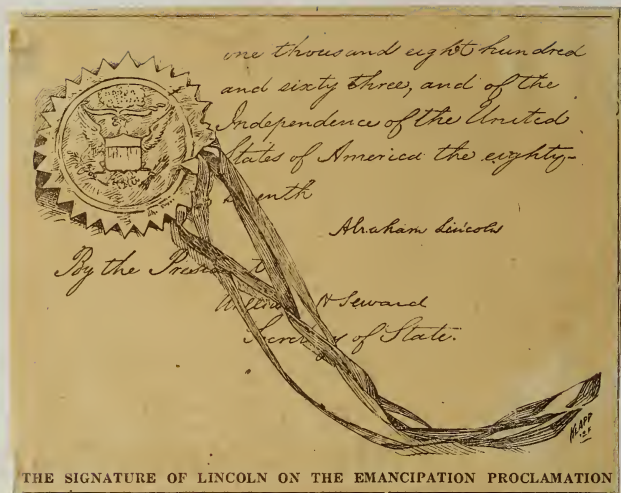
By the President
William H. Seward
Secretary of State



one thousand eight hundred
and sixty three and of the
Independence of the United
States of America the eighty
seventh.

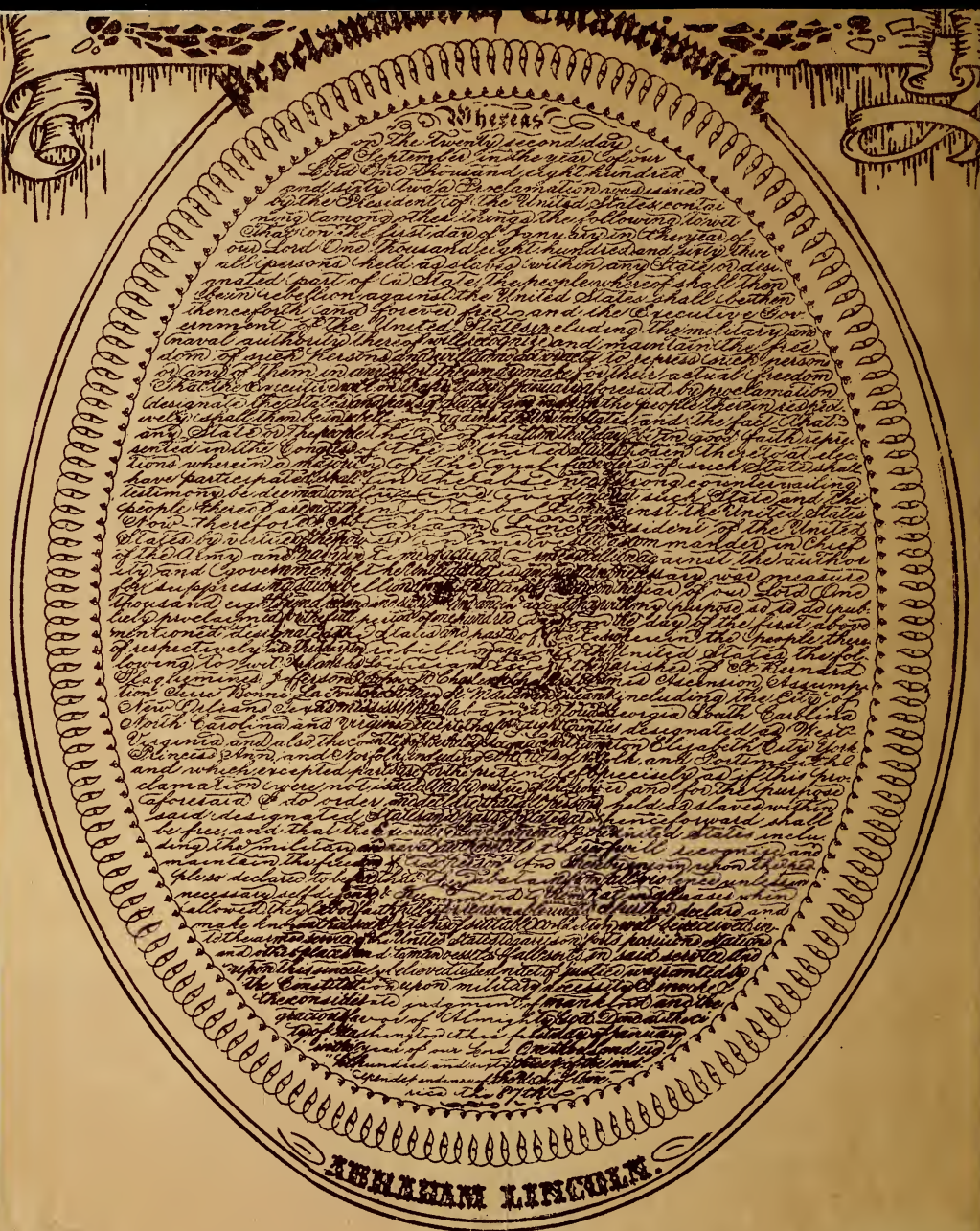
Abraham Lincoln

OLD 0 2



OLDROYD





WORK OF UNKNOWN PENMAN. This pen sketch was made by some highly talented expert. This copy of the Emancipation Proclamation carries probably the strangest likeness ever executed of the martyred President. The shading of the words and letters to bring out the likeness is a remarkable example of portraiture as well as of chirography. It is the property of

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THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FORT WAYNE INDIANA

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY

1210 PACIFIC NATIONAL BUILDING
NINTH AND HILL STREETS
PHONE: TRINITY 1127

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,

April 6th. 1932.

H. G. EVERETT
MANAGER

Dr. Louis A. Warren,
Director, Lincoln Historical
Research Bureau,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Dr. Warren,

Mr. C. C. Tomlin, of 31 W. 52nd. Street, Long Beach, Calif. has brought to me a facsimile lithograph of the Emancipation Proclamation, which includes a letter as part of the lithographed sheet, written by Lincoln October 26th. 1863, sending the copy to the ladies having in charge the Northwestern Fair, for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois.

It states on one corner of the sheet - "Published and lithographed by Ed Mendel, Chicago", and in another place it contains the following:-

"_____ has purchased this facsimile for \$2.00 contributing thereby to the erection of a permanent home for sick and disabled soldiers." At the head is printed - "Facsimile of the Emancipation Proclamation" and also the following:- "I hereby certify that the following is an exact facsimile of the original manuscript of the proclamation of freedom purchased by me from the Northwestern Fair under an arrangement with the Soldiers' Home of Chicago. This publication is undertaken to create a fund for the erection and maintenance of a permanent home for the sick and disabled soldiers of the Union Army. Purchasers of the facsimile will thus invest this immortal instrument with a new interest, as the corner stone and foundation of an institution which shall prove a just tribute of a Nation's gratitude to her patriotic Sons. Fred B. Bryan, President, Soldiers' Home, Chicago, Ill."

The only date I can find on the publication is the date of the letter written by Lincoln, which was October 26th. 1863. This letter, in Lincoln's handwriting, which has been lithographed along with the Proclamation, is as follows:-

"According to the request made in your behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herein enclosed. The formal words at the top and the conclusion, except the signature, are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department - by whom, I know not. The printed part was cut from a copy of a preliminary proclamation, and pasted

page.2.

Dr. Louis A. Warren.

April 6th. 1932.

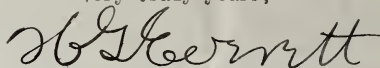
on merely to save writing. I had some desire to retain the paper, but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better.

Your obedient servant,

A. Lincoln."

The size of the document is twenty-one by thirty-two inches, on brown paper. It has been folded, and in places the creases have cut clear through the paper. Mr. Tomlin brought this in because he saw a statement in a Long Beach paper that you were looking for relics of Lincoln. He does not know how valuable it is, but would like to know what your pleasure is regarding it. If you will write to me, or Mr. Tomlin direct, further information you desire regarding it will be given, if possible; and if you have any suggestions as to its value, Mr. Tomlin will appreciate it, and will be glad to dispose of the document if you can agree on a price.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H.G. Everett', written in a cursive style.

H.G. Everett, FR.

Manager.

April 14, 1932

Mr. H. G. Everett,
1210 Pacific National Bldg.
Los Angeles, California

My dear Mr. Everett:

Thank you very much for your interest in the lithograph copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, which has been called to your attention by Mr. C. C. Tomlin.

We have a great many lithographs of the Emancipation Proclamation printed as early as 1863 but we do not seem to have the identical one in his possession.

Of course we would like to acquire it if it is available, but we regret our inability to appraise it. This responsibility must be placed upon Mr. Tomlin.

You will please find enclosed the form letter which we use in matters of this kind, as you can readily see it would be impossible for us to establish a precedent in valuating Lincoln items.

We will be very glad to hear from either you or Mr. Tomlin as to the amount at which he is willing to dispose of his broadside.

Very sincerely yours,

Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW:EB
Enc.(1)

Ed 63
List # 27. 1936. Robert W. Lull. Newburyport. Mass. One Chapel.

A List of Books, Pamphlets, and Autographs that
should appeal to the Librarian and Collector.

- 1- Chas. Dickens - Quozziana or Letters from Great Goslington. Mass. giving an account of the Quoz Binner. (By Samuel Kettell.) Boston. 1842. 16mo. 68pp. Orig. wrappers. Good Copy of a very rare item. (A Humorous Satire on the Dinner given Chas. Dickens in Boston.) A copy of this work sold at auction in 1916 for \$ 42.50 and 40.00 in 1922. 17.50
- 2- A. Lincoln- Emancipation Proclamation. Designed and Executed with a pen by Gilman R. Russell. Pub. by G. R. Russell. Lithographed by P. S. Duval & Son. Phila. pa. 1865. size 22 x 31 in. Mounted on frame, stained on margins, but these can be easily covered by a mat. Price del. 6.50
- 3- Mrs. S. Rowson- Charlotte. A Tale. Phila. pa. 1794. two vols. in one. orig. sheep. first issue. This vol. is so very imperfect that it can be used only for supplying leaves for other imperfect copies. This copy tho has the two title pages, (slit) but no text missing from them. This book is one of the most sought for of 18th. Century American Novels. 10.00
- 4- Early and Rare American Juvenile- The History of Master Jackey & Miss Harriot, together with Maxims for the Improvement of the Mind. Dedicated to the Good Children of the U.S. of Amer. Boston. Printed and sold by Samuel Hall. # 33. Cornhill. (Circa 1798) 32 mo. orig. wrappers. frayed, one line of verse gone from bottom of one leaf. Woodcuts. 10.00
- 5- Russell's American Almanack for 1781. 24 pp. Engraved view on title showing a man using sextant. Also engraved portrait of John Hancock. Gov. of Mass. printed in Danvers. Mass. (1780). has a few words gone from the bottom of first leaf. Very rare. 19.00
- 6- Weatherwise's Town and Country Almanack for 1781. Boston. Printed and Sold by John D. M'Dougall. 12mo. 36 pp. Lacks view of London, but has the portrait of Geo. Washington. Evans# 16978. 10.00
- 7- Prospectus for the National Intelligencer. Wash. D.C. Gales & Senton. June. 1849. two page broad sheet. 3.00
- 8- Juvenile- Dr. Watt's Songs for Children. Worcester. Pub. by H. J. Howland. 1838. 64 mo, 8pp. pictorial wrappers. nice copy and scarce. 3.00

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Lincoln National Life Ins. Co.
Fort Wayne Ind.

Sept. 26-1939

Dear Sirs!

Will you kindly advise me as to
your interest in acquiring the Broadside,
herewith described.

Thanking you,

Very truly yours,

Alfred R. Goldman

7735 W. Adams St.

Forest Park, Ill.



RECEIVED
MAIL DEPARTMENT
SEP 28 1939
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Facsimile of The Emancipation Proclamation.
The Soldiers of
Let Loyal Hearts
And Willing Hands
Cherish, Comfort and Care
for my
Wound Wrecks.

I hereby certify that
the following is an
exact fac-simile
of the Original
Manuscript of the
Proclamation of
Freedom, purchased
by me from the

North-Western Fair.

Under an arrangement with the Soldiers Home of
Chicago, this publication is undertaken to create
a fund for the creation and maintenance of a
Reharmant Home for the sick and disabled
Soldiers of the Union Army. Purchasers of the fac-
simile will thus invest their immortal instrument
with a new interest, as the corner stone and
foundation of an institution, which shall prove
a just tribute of a Nations gratitude to her
patriotic sons! — Thos. B. Bryan - President of the
Soldiers Home, Chicago Illinois.

O Oval Picture of Lincoln
Letter by Lindb. Oct. 26-1863
to The Ladies having in Charge
The Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary
Commission - Chicago Illinois.

Every genuine copy has
the Proclamation
seal attached immediately
hereafter

Emancipation Seal

"Fac-simile
of the
Proclamation
Manuscript."

Entered to act of Congress 1863 by
Thos. B. Bryan.

Executive Mansion
Washington Oct. 26 - 1863
Ladies Having in Charge
The North Western Fair
For the Sanitary Commission
Chicago Illinois

According to the request made in your
behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation
Proclamation is herewith enclosed. The formal words
at the top and the conclusion except the signature
you perceive are not in my handwriting. They
were written at the State Department, by whom
I know not. The printed part was cut from a

(3)

copy of the preliminary proclamation,
and pasted on merely to some writing.
I had some desire to retain the paper,
but if it shall contribute to the
relief or comfort of the soldiers, that
will be better.

Your Obedt. Servt.
A. Lincoln

Framed in fine shape
size 36 x 26 inches.

September 28, 1939

Mr. Alfred R. Goldman
7735 W. Adams St.
Forest Park, Illinois

My dear Mr. Goldman:

Thank you for calling to our
attention the Emancipation Proclamation facsimile
which you have.

If you will kindly advise us what you
wish to have for it, we will let you know whether or
not we care to acquire it as we are prohibited from
making any appraisals of Lincoln items at this
Foundation.

Very truly yours,

LAW:BS

Director

8.
Mr. Louis G. Warren
Director
Lincoln Natl. Life Foundation.

October
1939

Esteemed Sir!

In reply to your favor in re. the
rare 1863, Emancipation Proclamation
+ Lincoln's letter, script facsimile, quote
a price of \$25.00 plus shipping charges,
which will not be much! I am sure
you shall agree with me that this
very scarce item at this figure is a
real buy in the fine condition it is.



Should same be of interest,
will you kindly advise me, if
you desire, it shipped, framed
or not.

Thanking you for your valued
consideration,

Respectfully yours,

Alfred R. Goldman

7735 W. Adams St.

Forest Park.
Ill.



October 11, 1939

Mr. Alfred R. Goldman
7735 West Adams Street
Forest Park, Illinois

My dear Mr. Goldman:

Thank you very much for your letter with respect to the Emancipation Proclamation and I will agree with you it is a fine item, but I do not think we would care to acquire it.

Yours very truly,

LAW:EB

Director

WANT F 2 6 2 "Descriptive" ... - 1868 - 56 p once in fish collection but not now created. LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 626

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

April 7, 1941

CALLIGRAPHIC LINCOLN PORTRAITS

Contemporary with the Spencerian school of penmanship there was developed what was known as calligraphic portraits. The likeness of an individual was reproduced by writing in such a fashion that the main features of the subject were made to stand out in bold relief, yet no lines were written which did not appear in the given text.

One of the most proficient of these earlier calligraphic artists was David Davidson of Boston. As early as 1856 he was making portraits and images in pen and ink and was probably the first artist to produce the likeness of Abraham Lincoln by this novel process. The calligraphic portrait of Mr. Lincoln was presented to the President-elect in December 1860. Secretary Nicolay acknowledged receipt of the picture on December 27.

The *Boston Gazette* for December 8, 1860, stated that the portrait at that time could be seen at the studio of the artist. A speech delivered by Lincoln in reply to Douglas was used as the basic writing by the artist, "every word of which he has wrought into hair, eyes, facial lines, shadows, cravat, shirt studs, watch guard, drapery, and extending out over the ornamental lines of the embossed page on which the picture is written, it presents the form of more flowers of speech than ever its author dreamed of imparting to it." The news item further comments, "Every mark, though microscopically small, has its meaning, and it looked at through a glass the continuity of the speech is easily traced, while the oval that immediately surrounds the face is a brief biography of Lincoln."

The Emancipation Proclamation written out in free hand has been most often used as a basis for the Lincoln portrait, although one very elaborate profile has been developed by using an autobiographical sketch of Lincoln.

Possibly the most artistic of all these calligraphic portraits was one made by W. H. Pratt of Davenport, Iowa, and lithographed by A. Hageboeck also of Davenport. Judge James W. Bollinger, so well and favorably known by Lincoln collectors, was in Pratt's writing classes and also was acquainted with Mr. Hageboeck.

The Lincoln National Life Foundation has several of these calligraphic Lincoln portraits which will be briefly described in the compilation which follows. As is customary with all listings of portraits, the Meserve classification will be used as the unit of identification. For instance, the calligraphic Lincoln by O. O. Bowers is an attempt to reproduce a portrait of Meserve number 62. The size of actual plate and a brief description of the print is submitted.

M62a. Bowers, O. O. Size 4 x 5
GETTYSBURG ADDRESS in portrait form with no design around it. Inscription: Left, Address at Gettysburg, Center, Penned by O. O. Bowers/New Philadelphia, Ohio. Right, Copyright 1926/by G. L. Bowers.

M62b. Bowers, O. O. Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2
Similar to M62a except for size and inscription. Inscription: Right, Copyright 1926/By G. L. Bowers. Center, Penned by O. O. Bowers/Compliments of /The Daintless Plumbing & Electric Co./18-24 State St. Fr 8109.

M85a. Bishop, R. Morris Size 16 x 21
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION portrait with a border containing fancy scrolls and in the left corner a picture of a slave being whipped, in the right corner a picture of liberty freeing the slave. The inscription above the picture: E Pluribus Unum/September 22d 1862 January 1st 1863/Emancipation Proclamation. Lower inscription: A. Lincoln (fac.) William H. Seward

(fac.)/Allegorical Portrait/Abraham Lincoln/Respectfully dedicated to the Union League of the United States by the Publishers/Published by the Art Publishing Association of Philadelphia, Swander Bishop & Co./Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865 by Swander Bishop & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Dist. Court of the U. S. in and for the Eastern Dist. of Pennsylvania/Des. and drawn with a steel pen by R. Morris Swander—Engraved facsimile by P. S. Duval & Son Philada.

M85b. Pratt, W. H. Size 18 x 24
BIOGRAPHY forms light background and darker picture of Lincoln. Inscription: Designed & written with a steel pen by W. H. Pratt, Davenport, Iowa—Ent. accdg. to act of Congr. in the year 1868 by A. Hageboeck, in the Clerk's office of the Dist. Court of the U. S. for the Dist. of Iowa—Lithographed & printed by A. Hageboeck, Davenport, Iowa./Biography of Abraham Lincoln.

M87a. (Du-So & Breitfeld) Size 12 1/2 x 15
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION in oval surrounded by border of names as suggested in inscription at top: Proclamation of Emancipation/Names of Members of Congress/Who Voted for the Resolution to Submit to/The Legislatures of the Several States the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Prohibiting Slavery Forever. Inscription beneath oval: Abraham Lincoln/Right, 742 device I.P.E.U./Left, Copyright 1934/By Du-So & Breitfeld.

M87b. Green, C. A. Size 9 1/4 x 12 1/4
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION portrait in oval surrounded by scroll. Inscription at top: Proclamation of Emancipation. Inscription below picture: Abraham Lincoln/Son of Democracy. Left, C. A. Green, Columbus, Ohio/Copyrighted 1919.

M87c. Green, C. A. Size 9 x 12 1/4
Same as M87b except for size, omission of line, Son of Democracy, and inscription at lower left: Copyrighted 1931, C. A. Green/Columbus, Ohio.

M87d. (Green, C. A.) Size 9 x 12 1/4
Same as M87c except for size and omission of inscription at lower left.

M87e. Halbert, C. E. Size 12 1/2 x 14 1/4
Same as M87a except size and date September 22, 1862 between "Proclamation of Emancipation" and "Names of ..." Also dates 1809 1865 below name "Abraham Lincoln" beneath oval. Added inscription at bottom of page: Copyr. June 9, 1931, Claude Earnest Halbert, Kansas City, Mo.

M87f. Pratt, W. H. Size 9 x 12 1/2
PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION is inscribed above oval calligraphic portrait. Inscription below: Left, Designed and written by W. H. Pratt, Davenport, Iowa. Center, Abraham Lincoln/Ent. accdg. to act of Congr. in the year 1865 by W. H. Pratt in the Clerk's office of the Dist. Court of the U. S. for the Dist. of Iowa. Right, Lith. by A. Hageboeck, Davenport, Iowa.

M87g. Smith, E. C. Size 9 1/4 x 12 1/4
PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION which appears to be either a copy of the Pratt Calligraph or a touched up photographic copy of the Pratt work. Inscription at top: Proclamation of Emancipation. Center beneath oval, Abraham Lincoln/Written by E. C. Smith. This last seems to show an effort at similarity in the writing which would lead one to believe that Smith only claimed this as his own.

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including
Watercolor Drawings of the Birds and
Spiders of Georgia by John Abbot

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Saturday	September 27	10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Tuesday	September 30	10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

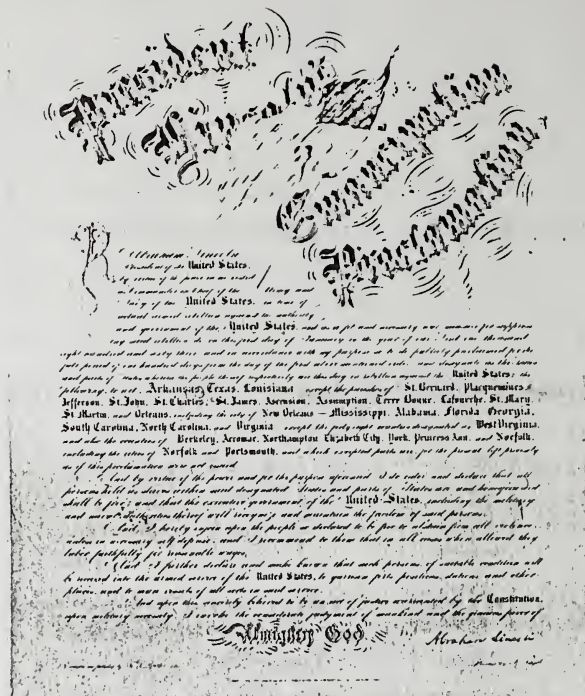
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• 67 LEE, R. E. Letter signed to Col. Cocke at Culpeper Court House, "Head Quarters, Va. Forces, Richmond, Va. May 15, 1861," 1½ pp., 4to, docketed, a fine letter; "... am gratified at your arrangements for the defense of Manassas Junction, and the favorable account you give of the Country towards the Potomac for defensive operations. I hope by a judicious use of its natural obstacles that the march of a hostile column will be much embarrassed. . . . It is desired to strengthen that whole line as rapidly as the organization of troops will admit to resist any attack from the forces at Washington. Hitherto it was impossible to concentrate an adequate force for the defense of Alexandria, an abortive attempt at which would in my opinion have had no other effect than to hazard the destruction of the City. The post at Norfolk and Harper's Ferry which seemed to be first threatened, being in some measure fortified, our resources can now be applied to your line of operations

• 68 LEE, R. E. Autograph letter signed to John B. Cocke (son of Col. Cocke), n.p., July 28, 1865, 2½ pp., 8vo, slight tears at ends of inner fold: "I am very much obliged to you for the good care you have given my horse [Lee's famous war horse "Traveller"]. I had hoped he might have been of some service to you, but fear he has been the cause of trouble. I am extremely obliged to you for your kind offer of future service, but hope I shall not be obliged to impose on your kindness . . ." Lee goes on to mention the health of his children

• 69 LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph note signed, to William H. Seward, on a small card, n.p. [Washington], 29 October 1861. Part of a collection of 20 pieces relating to the arrest and imprisonment of John Williams of Norfolk on an unsubstantiated charge of spying, and his family's attempts to secure his release. He was required to furnish a bond of \$10,000, which four family friends were willing to sign; the government insisted upon a joint bond, whereby each party would be liable for the full sum: Upon the personal plea of Williams's wife, Lincoln wrote: "Sec. of State, please see this lady. She wishes the bond may be *several* & not *joint*. I think it might be so." The other items in the lot include a 4-page A.L.s. from Williams's wife in which she describes her visit to Lincoln, a note signed by Winfield Scott, giving permission for a visit to Williams and letters, official documents and telegrams between various government and military officials relating to Williams's case, variously dated between 3 August and 21 December 1861. Folding cloth case (20)

• 70 LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. [CALIFORNIA BROADSIDE]. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, [San Francisco], printed by L. Nagel, Executed and Published by F.S. Butler, 1864.

Folio broadside, 670 by 520mm. (26½ by 20½ inches), two repaired marginal tears, a few light waterstains, mainly marginal, two narrow bands of browning, framed and glazed.

The extremely rare first California printing of the Emancipation Proclamation. Eberstadt's *Lincoln Emancipation Proclamation*, where the present broadside is no. 19, locates only three copies (New York Public Library, New-York Historical Society and the Eberstadt copy, now at Brown University Library).

The lithographer F.S. Butler is believed by Eberstadt to be the son of Benjamin F. Butler, active as a lithographer in New York City until about 1850, when he traveled to San Francisco and opened that city's first lithographic press. On B.F. Butler, see Peters, *America on Stone*, pp. 128-9. On the lithography Eberstadt remarks: "... A very handsome lithograph ... the essential portions of the text are arranged in a most effective manner ..."

BOLDLY SIGNED IN FULL BY LINCOLN at lower right. The present is one of three apparently so signed. According to a transcript of a letter accompanying this lot, 3 copies were sent to Washington by David Williams Cheesman, a San Francisco Republican Party delegate who represented Northern California at the 1860 Republican Party nominating convention; he was later appointed Assistant Treasurer by Lincoln. Cheesman, according to the letter, presented one of the signed copies to Cornelius Cole, California Senator, another to Thomas Maltby, a southern California Republican, and retained one copy. One of the signed broadsides was sold at American Art Association on February 25, 1930 (lot 226 and frontispiece illustration), and brought \$3100. Another, or perhaps the same copy, was offered in 1948 by the Rosenbach Company (catalogue no. 13, item 172, priced at \$1,785). Eberstadt was unable subsequently to trace either copy.

See illustration

• 71 MACKENZIE, Dr. WILLIAM ORD. In Canada [Description of a Sojourn in Another World ...]. Autograph journal of his service as Medical Officer to Her Majesty's Forces in Canada, 11 February 1839-October 1843, *closely written in ink on 255 leaves (48 pages blank), large 4to, 296 by 235mm, half calf gilt, quarter red morocco bnx.* A remarkably detailed record of Canadian military, political and social life, with 12 inserted and 4 integral maps and diagrams in pen and ink, mostly signed and dated by Mackenzie, some colored with wash, including maps of eastern Canada, Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, St. Helen's Island, Riviere de Loup, River Richelieu, and the Disputed Territory between Maine and New Brunswick, and 4 full-page pencil sketches, including Fort Ignall and Lake Temisconata settlement, a few letters and cards inserted.

Mackenzie, a recent medical graduate from Edinburgh, sailed from Portsmouth in February 1839. His three and a half year service in Canada coincided with important political developments, chiefly the territorial dispute between Maine and New Brunswick and, in the wake of the rebellion in Lower Canada in 1838, the unification of Canada in July 1840. Written for a home audience by a man with literary flair and a broad interest in politics, topography and social customs, the journal is remarkable in its detail of principal cities, his colleagues and acquaintances, and social life of his various postings, as well as the characters of Governors-General Sir John Colborne and C. Paulett Thompson and the radical opposition. It is of interest, too, for Mackenzie's fascinated and detailed accounts of Canadian customs, habits and vocabulary

ESTIMATED PRICES

These estimates are the approximate prices we expect to be realized. They are not definitive. They are prepared well in advance of the sale and are subject to revision. Where bidders are unable to attend the sale, Christie's will be pleased to enter their bids without charge. If successful the Purchase Price payable by the bidder will be the aggregate of the final bid and a premium of 10% of the final bid together with any New York State, local sales tax or compensating use tax of another State due thereon (see Conditions of Sale 5).

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Lot	\$	Lot	\$	Lot	\$	Lot	\$
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2	500/700	54	400/500	106	100/125	158	600/700
3	200/250	55	1,800/2,200	107	80/100	159	600/700
4	600/800	56	100/150	108	100/125	160	400/500
5	100/125	57	500/700	109	300/400	161	900/1,000
6	500/700	58	150/200	110	250/350	162	250/350
7	7,000/8,000	59	300/400	111	80/100	163	250/350
8	150/200	60	2,500/3,500	112	200/300	164	1,600/2,000
9	150/200	61	1,200/1,600	113	100/150	165	1,000/1,500
10	250/300	62	1,000/1,500	114	200/250	166	800/900
11	150/200	63	300/400	115	100/125	167	1,000/1,500
12	250/350	64	1,000/1,500	116	1,500/2,000	168	800/1,000
13	250/300	65	1,400/1,800	117	250/300	169	1,000/1,500
14	100/150	66	1,500/2,000	118	900/1,100	170	3,000/3,500
15	150/200	67	1,500/2,000	119	250/350	171	1,000/1,200
16	200/300	68	600/800	120	900/1,200	172	50/75
17	400/550	69	800/1,200	121	300/400	173	50/75
18	200/300	70	4,000/7,000	122	300/400	174	300/400
19	400/600	71	1,200/1,800	123	500/600	175	125/175
20	2,500/3,500	72	500/700	124	700/900	176	300/350
21	650/700	73	80/100	125	100/150	177	100/125
22	100/150	74	100/125	126	150/200	178	100/125
23	150/200	75	200/250	127	40,000/60,000	179	350/400
24	100/125	76	350/450	128	10,000/13,000	180	75/100
25	350/450	77	100/150	129	2,000/2,500	181	50/75
26	125/175	78	250/300	130	10,000/15,000	182	250/350
27	150/200	79	400/450	131	30,000/35,000	183	1,000/1,500
28	250/350	80	80/100	132	1,000/1,500	184	1,500/2,000
29	500/600	81	1,000/1,500	133	500/700	185	1,000/1,500
30	2,000/2,500	82	750/1,000	134	1,200/1,500	186	1,500/2,000
31	3,500/5,000	83	350/400	135	100/150	187	1,200/1,500
32	3,500/5,000	84	250/300	136	700/750	188	800/1,000
33	3,000/4,000	85	75/100	137	500/600	189	500/750
34	800/1,200	86	175/225	138	200/250	190	250/325
35	300/350	87	200/250	139	9,000/10,000	191	100/150
36	125/175	88	100/150	140	30,000/35,000	192	400/500
37	1,200/1,500	89	100/150	141	25,000/30,000	193	600/800
38	1,100/1,500	90	150/200	142	1,000/1,200	194	100/150
39	350/450	91	75/100	143	800/1,200	195	500/600
40	300/400	92	150/175	144	15,000/18,000	196	400/600
41	150/200	93	200/250	145	350/450	197	1,100/1,400
42	1,000/1,500	94	300/400	146	800/1,000	198	350/400
43	300/400	95	2,000/2,500	147	500/600	199	150/250
44	100/125	96	400/500	148	150/200	200	250/300
45	650/750	97	100/150	149	150/200	201	450/550
46	300/350	98	125/175	150	150/200	202	100/150
47	300/350	99	200/300	151	200/300	203	200/250
48	400/500	100	150/200	152	250/300	204	1,200/1,600
49	9,000/11,000	101	800/1,000	153	200/300	205	500/700
50	400/600	102	150/200	154	100/150	206	200/250
51	550/600	103	4,000/5,000	155	700/900	207	700/800
52	3,000/4,000	104	400/450	156	500/550	208	100/150

Feb. 1992

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271. (LAW). CROMPTON, RICHARD. L'Autorité et Jurisdiction des Cours de la Majesté de la Roynne... London: Printed by the Assignes of John More Esquire, 1637. 2nd ed. 8vo. [4 leaves]. 232 leaves. Full contemp. calf, skillfully rebacked to match. Top edge trimmed close, corner of early leaves frayed. Worming toward the back, some repaired. \$325.00

S.T.C. 6051. The first edition was published in 1594, and is very rare.

272. (LAW). (DU PONCEAU, PETER). Review of Du Ponceau on the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States [there follows a list of nine cases]... [Philadelphia 1824?]. 1st ed. 8vo. 60 pp. Removed. \$175.00

Shoemaker 17800 (one); NUC adds a second copy. Includes "Bank of the United States vs. Maryland," and "The Cohens vs. Virginia" (not in Rosenbach or Singerman).

273. (LAW). (JUDICIARY ACT). Debates in the Senate of the United States on the Judiciary, During the First Session of the Seventh Congress; Also, the Several Motions, Resolutions, and Votes, Taken Upon That Momentous Subject; and a Complete List of the Yeas and Nays, as Entered on the Journals. Philadelphia: E. Bronson, 1802. 1st ed. 8vo. 324 pp. Sewn, without binding. Title foxed. \$275.00

S & S 3273. Sabin 19105. Full account of the debate, on a motion of John Breckenridge of Kentucky, which preceded repeal of the controversial Judiciary Act of 1801, seen by the incoming Jeffersonians chiefly as a means of providing employment for defeated Federalists. "This action, at least as partisan as that of 1801, restored the Judiciary Act of 1789 to full force. The repeal debate thoroughly canvassed the issue of judicial review, set forth the Jeffersonian theory of legislative supremacy and furnished the political setting for Marbury v. Madison." -DAH.

274. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM BEACH. French Commerce and Manufactures, and Negro Slavery in the United States. Letter to the Editor of the "Journal des Debats," from the National Quarterly Review. Isaac Lawrence, Editor, June 1st, 1860. N.p. [1860]. First American edition. 8vo. 16 pp. Orig. printed wrappers. \$200.00

LCP/HSP Afro-Americana Catalogue, 5726, the Paris edition, in French. Sabin 39381, the French edition: "This essay awakened much interest in Europe, and was translated for, and published in, the London Morning Chronicle; under the following [our] title," but not noting a separate printing. Lawrence, a

well-known writer on international law supported state's rights but not secession, although at the same time, in this work, opposing coercion by the Union.

The First English Edition

275. LEWIS, [MERIWETHER] and [WILLIAM] CLARKE. Travels to the Source of the Missouri River and Across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean...in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806...Illustrated by a Map of the Route, and Other Maps. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1814. First English Edition. Thick 4to. 24, 663, [1] pp., plus half-title. Three single-page maps & large folding map (with offsets, and a few fold repairs). Contemp. marbled boards, neatly rebacked in calf, with leather label. An excellent copy. \$6500.00

The large folding western map is one of the great works of American cartography. Published shortly after the American edition (Philadelphia 1814). Wagner-Camp 132. Howes L 317. Streeter V, 3128. Wheat, Transmississippi West, 317.

276. (LINCOLN) Proclamation of Emancipation. [Caption title.] [Davenport, Iowa: W. H. Pratt, 1865]. Lithographic broadside, 15" x 12". Fine. \$400.00

Eberstadt 40: "An interesting calligraphic portrait of Lincoln, after Meserve 87, and made by skillful shading of the handwritten text..." See also the full-page illustration in Eberstadt. Weaving the text of the proclamation into an accurate portrait of Lincoln this is, we think, perhaps the most attractive of all the printings, like most, done at the conclusion of the War, undoubtedly as a fitting memorial to Lincoln's most important executive action.

277. (LINCOLN) Proclamation of Emancipation. [Caption title.] In German [Davenport, Iowa: W. H. Pratt, 1865]. Lithographic broadside, 15" x 12". Fine. \$350.00

Eberstadt 41. Lithographed by A. Hageboeck of Davenport.

"The Mystic Chords of Memory": Rare Chicago Newspaper Broadside EXTRA of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

278. (LINCOLN). Chicago Tribune EXTRA. Monday, March 4, 1861. Inaugural Message of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. [Caption title]. Broadside, 24" x 9", printed in three columns. Chicago: Chicago Tribune, 1861. Lightly foxed, somewhat narrow left margin, date "1861" in ink at top, date in caption underlined in red; several folds, but

very good, without any tears or holes.

\$3250.00

Of Lincoln's first inaugural, Carl Sandburg wrote: "It was momentous to Lincoln and the country because it told why he would make a war if he saw a war as justified and inevitable." --Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln*, I, 125. "In the critical interval between his election and his inauguration Lincoln continued his policy of silence, making no speeches and avoiding public statements as to his policy..." but in this inaugural he declared the Union perpetual and denounced secession as anarchy. He "closed with a poetic reminder of those 'mystic chords of memory' which he hoped would yet 'swell the chorus of the Union.'" --DAR. Not in Monaghan or Chicago *Ante-Fire* Imprints. Barrett, Lincoln Collection Auction (1952), # 272, for an extra published by the *Daily Chicago Post*, only. Very rare. A wonderful survival.

Lincoln's Defeat Predicted

279. (LINCOLN). BROUGHTON'S MONTHLY PLANET READER AND ASTROLOGICAL JOURNAL. Vol. I, # 1 - vol. IX, # 1; April 1860 - December 1869 [all published]. 43 issues, a complete file. Philadelphia [beginning in 1864 New York]: L.D. Broughton, 1860-69. 8vo. Three portraits of Lincoln, plus other political figures of the day. Later cloth. **\$650.00**

Monaghan 30, noting two issues devoted to Lincoln. The issue for Sept. 1860 predicts the election of Douglas; the issue for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1864 predicts his re-election and warns against attempts on his life late in the year. The issue for July-Aug.-Sept. 1865 reminds readers of the previous prediction, and achieved a notoriety at the time. Published irregularly, complete runs such as this are rarely found.

The Emancipation Proclamation: Official State Department Folio Printing

280. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation. [Caption title]. [Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1863 (Jan. 3)]. Folio. 4 pp. Printed on recto of first leaf only. Some staining & chipping, text fine. Rare. **\$1000.00**

Eberstadt 10. Third edition, the official State Department folio. This printing is the true enabling document, the official declaration of policy, rarely available for sale.

281. (LINCOLN.) Political Cartoon, "The Grave of the Union. Or Major Jack Downing's Dream. Drawn by Zeko." New York: Bromley & Co., 1864. At head: "Political Caricature No. 1." 16 1/4" x 20 1/2". Several short tears closed without loss, the most serious

extending into a blank portion of the image in the upper righthand corner. Top and bottom margins slightly dusty. **\$275.00**

A fine political cartoon depicting a cart driven by Henry Ward Beecher being pulled by four "jackasses" (Cochrane, Butler, Meagher, Dickinson) from which four coffins have been unloaded by Lincoln and members of his cabinet (Chase, Welles and Seward). Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner are lowering the casket labeled "Constitution" into the grave while Elizabeth Cady Stanton (holding a black child) looks on, saying: "Not Thy Will Oh Lord! But Mine Be Done." *America on Stone*, p. 406.

282. (LINCOLN.) Political cartoon, "The Old Bull on the Right Track." New York: Currier & Ives, 1864. Lithograph, 11 3/4" x 17". Slightly dusty, light, spotty foxing. Several breaks neatly repaired with very slight loss. **\$225.00**

Bland 1665. Fine pro-Lincoln cartoon depicting a bulldog (Grant) about to enter a doghouse (Richmond) around which cower several dogs (Davis, Lee, Beauregard). Off to the side a pompous McClellan warns Lincoln against such an action, to which Lincoln replies: "Why little Mac that's the same pack of curs, that chased you aboard the Gunboat two years ago, they are pretty nearly used up now & I think its best to give the old bull dog full swing to go in and finish them."

Portrait of One Senator Presented by Another

283. LINN, DR. LEWIS FIELD[S]. Medium folio black & white lithographic portrait of Linn, Senator from Missouri. From life on stone by Ch. Fenderich, printed by Lehman & Duval of Philadelphia, published at Washington, [1837]. Slight foxing, ink bleed through from verso. **\$425.00**

Linn served as Senator from Missouri from 1833 until his death in 1843. With his Missouri cohort, T.H. Benton, Linn supported "manifest destiny" in Oregon. See DAB. On the verso, inscribed in ink: "The enclosed Portrait of Doct. Lewis F. Linn of St. Genevieve, Missouri, is presented to the young lady, daughter of William Linn Esq. of Brownsville, Pa. I saw at Uniontown in August last as I was on my way to Washington City. Richard M. Young, Senator from Illinois, Dec. 1st 1837. Young served as Senator from 1837-43, and was previously known as a circuit riding judge in Illinois, especially during the Blackhawk War of 1832, a period of constant danger. See J.F. Snyder, "Forgotten Statesmen of Illinois, Richard M. Young," in *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* for 1906. A highly unusual political association.

284. LIVINGSTON, JOHN H. Oratio Inauguralis de Veritate Religionis Christianae... Neo-Eboraci [New York]:

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Dec 20th, 1863.

"I shall not attempt to retract
or modify the emancipation pro-
clamation; nor shall I return to
slavery any person who is freed
by the terms of that proclama-
tion, or by any of the acts of
Congress."

Abraham Lincoln

Original Enclosed Letter

Manuscript

Presented to the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Hays

May 18, 1902



CHRISTIE'S

